

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845. With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4280. 號十二月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1877.

日六初月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAKUZE DEACON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Suttons, QUEIROZ & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KLEY & WALSH, Manila, C. HAINES & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—H. HOFFMANN, Esq. Deputy Chairman:—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. AD. ANDRE, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq. E. R. BELLIO, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. Hon. W. KEWICK. ED. TOBIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON, BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 5 per cent. " " " 12 " 6 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap16

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and until further notice, Mr. ADAM LIND will take Charge of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

By Order of the Managing Directors, A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877. mc22

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc18

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of falling health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICHOLAS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCISCO M. CORRALVES is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877. mc22

Notices of Firms.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUIKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, \$131.40.

And,

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also,

That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.05, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc29

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant, the Steamer *POWAN* will run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., and Canton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

ERNEST WASSALL & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as a PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., under the above Style.

ERNEST WASSALL.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. ap1

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$50,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. O. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1876.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ***, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. ap5

POA LOK THEATRE.

A COMPANY OF CHINESE ACTORS will Perform at the above Theatre, Commencing TO-NIGHT until WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant (inclusive.) A DAY, the 21st Instant, will appear Every Night, and there will also be a great exhibition of Athletic Feats.

Admission:

FIRST CLASS, 50 CENTS. Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc22

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for JOSEPH SARKIS, LONDON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LANCES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tt

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836. CAPITAL, £1,000,000 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, £ 340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London. Hongkong, February 10, 1877. au17

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less solid); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap. LADIES' Boys' and Girls' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced. 100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 28th.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price, Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "YESSO," Captain PUGHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mc21

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE," expected on or about the 23rd Instant, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to H. KLER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MENZAHE," Comdt. PASQUAULT, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "DJEMNAH," Comdt. CHAMPENOIS, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "ANGLO SAXON," O. HARRINGTON, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 9, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "MYSTIC BELLE," PLUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "MCNEAR," W. TAYLOR, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 12 years 3/8 L. 11 Dantek Bark "KORSOR," L. C. GROVE, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN BARQUE "LIMA," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc21

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship *ALASKA*, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at the Company's Special Godown, where delivery may be obtained on Monday, the 19th Instant.

Goods not delivered by the 20th Instant will lie at owner's risk.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc23

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. LOUDOUN CASTLE, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr. A. McIVER, where delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 26th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. mc26

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex Tigre, March 5th, 1877. U. S. S. *Albatros*, . . . 2 cases Instruments. Ex Fel-Ho, March 7th, 1877. Cowles, . . . 2 cases Effects. Bon Overbeck, F.No.13, 1 case Effects.

Hongkong, March 15, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "India," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the time of landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 o'clock p.m. This Day, requesting it to be landed here.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 15th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd March, 1877, at Noon,—
An Invoice Counting House Stationery, comprising: Cream and Blue Laid Post and Note Paper, Blue Laid Foolscap, Blotting Paper, Blank Account Books, Steel Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, Rulers, Paint Boxes, &c., &c.
Cash Boxes, Trays, Watch Glasses, Wall Paper, Felt Hats, Silk Umbrellas, Towels.

Also,

Iron Chests.
20 boxes California Apples.

Pears.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 20, 1877. mc23

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 152.)

Deer-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 152.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—
A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Edgins English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Arts.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Star of China, British ship, Captain E. B. Baker.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

Alben Bess, American ship, Captain S. Noyes.—Rotario & Co.

Foumora, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. G. Schwaer.—Melchers & Co.

Wardner Minstrel, British barque, Captain Wm. Siewright.—Siemssen & Co.

Myrio Bell, American ship, Captain David Plummer.—Siemssen & Co.

Orange Grove, British barque, Captain A. Longmuir.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Rosina, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Expoia, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. H. W. Lamb.—Landstein & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 19, Glory, Siamese barque, 449, Thompson, Bangkok Feb. 15, Rice and Spanwood.—CHINESE.

March 20, Louisa, German three-masted schooner, 245, Schierholz, Halphong March 7, General.—EDWARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

March 20, Shen chi, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

March 20, Elida, German barque, 555, Joh. Winters, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Jan. 24, Coal.—GAS COMPANY.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 20, Siamese Crown, for Bangkok.

20, Loudoun Castle, for Shanghai.

20, Ningpo, for Swatow.

20, Benary, for Saigon.

20, Agamemnon, for Shanghai.

20, Hwai Yuen, for Amoy & Shanghai.

20, Alaska, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

20, Penguin, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

20, Arratoon Apar, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

20, Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne & Sydney.

20, Elmshire, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Yesso, for Coast Ports.

Edward Jones, for Portland (Oregon).

Helene, for Keelung.

Simatra, for San Francisco.

Signal, for Hilo.

Isuzu, for Tientsin.

Bua Cazo, for Bangkok.

Onward, for Chetoo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Elida, from Newcastle, 2 cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Alaska, for Yokohama, Mr. W. H. Breton, Two Misses Breton, and 4 Steerage.

Per San Francisco, Messrs. Zantinger, G. F. Kutt, R. Marshall, Dr. and Miss Spear, and 225 Chinese.

Per Arratoon Apar, for Singapore, &c., Mrs. Macaviah, A. L. S. del Aguilu, A. Sath, S. Comasico, M. Potes, 15 deck, and 400 Chinese.

Per Spirit of the Age, for Melbourne, Mr. Onslow.

Per Agamemnon, for Shanghai, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, and 80 Chinese.

Per Penguin, for Singapore, &c., 2 Europeans and 400 Chinese.

Per Siamese Crown, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Loudoun Castle, for Shanghai, 8 Europeans, and 3 Chinese.

Per Benary, for Saigon, 120 Chinese.

Per Hwai Yuen, for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

TO DEPART.

Per Irazu, for Tientsin, 1 Chinese.

Per Bua Cazo, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Onward, for Chetoo, 3 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Siamese barque *Glory* reports: First part fine weather with E.N.E. and N.E. winds down the Gulf, from 20th (off Pulo Obie) to March 7th strong N.E. winds (to Pulo Sapata); latter part from there N.E. and Easterly winds to arrival.

The German barque *Elida* reports: Left Newcastle on the 24th January, 1877, at 3 p.m., strong N.E. wind blowing at the time, variable winds for three days, S.E. trade from 32 to 24 South, then moderate Easterly wind to 17 South. In 17 S. 182 E. (2nd February) experienced strong gale from East to South, wind veering westerly with high cross sea, ship kept before the wind with lower foretop sail. Light N.W. winds with squally weather and much rain to 8 S. and 171 E., thence to Equator weather more moderate (winds variable).

Equator crossed on the 23rd February, in 169 20 E., 5 days dead calm. Observed N.E. trades in lat. 1 N. which were carried to lat. 10 N. long. 128 E. Since leaving the Ladrones have had three northerly gales—commencing at the N.W. and travelling to the N.E.—with a short high cross sea. Ship hove on two occasions.

Entered Bashi Channel and sighted Formosa on the 16th March—beached for fifteen hours. Since then light easterly winds to arrival at Hongkong 20th March—55 days' passage.

CARGOES.

Per Rio Logo, for Melbourne, sailed 13th March, 1877.—164,838 lbs. tea, 1,345 rolls Matting, 206 boxes and 69 casks Preserver.

Per British ship *Star of China*, sailed 19th March, 1877.—For London, 11,663 bags Sugar, 2,150 cases Cassia, 537 cases and 50 casks Preserver, 180 boxes Nutgalls, 625 pkgs. Canees, 180 boxes Chinaware, 203 boxes Essential Oil, and 274 boxes Sundries.

Per *SINGAPORE, E. AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.*—

Per *NORMANBY*, at 1.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For *BANGKOK*.—

Per *DANUBE*, at 8 p.m., on Friday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *ANADYR* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Gallo Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Laid to Gallo* only; they will go on from Gallo as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until—

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. mc22

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 29th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 28th inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 29th inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until—

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, until—

11.60 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, March 18, 1877. mc29

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *BEGLIO* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage until—

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and is not fully prepaid.

General Post Office, Hongkong, March 20, 1877. sp3

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, March 22.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, March 23.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, March 26.—

9 a.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Goods per *Loudoun Castle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 29.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's Road East.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yesso, leaves for Coast Ports.

Tenders Close.

11 a.m.—Tenders for Treasury Bills received by the Assistant Commissary General.

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Hongkong, June 1, 1870.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1877.

Those who have read Mr. Giles's "Chinese Sketches" have doubtless enjoyed a good laugh or two over the chapters devoted to "Inquests." In these chapters Mr. Giles gives us copious translations from a work entitled "Instructions to Coroners," which is published under the authority of the Government, and copies of which are found in the offices of every magistrate throughout the empire. The book is in fact the *volume* of the official on whom the duty of holding inquests devolves, and is, we are assured by Mr. Giles, one of the most widely read and highly esteemed works in China. While, however, all this may be said of the book, we should imagine its contents form one of the most extensive collections of arrant rubbish and quackery that has ever been issued from even a Chinese printing press. These are no doubt rather strong terms to apply to a publication, which, to quote Mr. Giles, "native scholars frequently throw in the teeth of foreigners as one of their many repositories of real working science," but a few extracts will be quite sufficient to show that we have not done the precious work an injustice. In the course of some lengthy instructions for the examination of the body of the person on whom the inquest is held, for instance, the Coroner is directed to "examine the cheeks to see whether they have been tattooed or not; or whether the marks have been obliterated. In the latter case cut a slip of bamboo and tap the parts; the tattooing will then reappear." As Mr. Giles remarks, had the judges in the Tichborne trial been aware of this valuable method of discovering tattoo marks, that *casus celebre* might have been disposed of in a very short time. Inquests are often held in China many years after the death of a victim. Give a Chinese coroner merely the dry and imperfect skeleton of a man known to have been murdered, and added by this "wonderful book," he will generally succeed in fastening the guilt on some one. A part of the work is devoted to the enumeration of methods for restoring life after such casualties as drowning, hanging, poisoning, and so on, some hours and even days after vitality has apparently ceased. "Where a man has been hanging from morning to night," says the learned author or authors, "even though already cold, a recovery may still be effected. Stop up the patient's mouth tightly with your hand, and in a little over four hours respiration will be restored. The method would certainly be simple enough, if it were only efficacious. Again, 'where a man has been in the water a whole night, a recovery may still be effected. Break up part of a mud wall and pound it to dust; lay the patient thereon on his back; and cover him up with the same; excepting only his mouth and eyes. Thus the water will be absorbed by the mud, and life will be restored. This method is a very sure one; even although the body has become stiff.' It is quite possible that the body may be dried a little in this way, but the restor-

ing of animation seems to be entirely left out of account. The work is by no means limited in scope, whatever may be its other good or bad qualities, for towards the end we find a recipe for the preparation of a deadly poison called *Ku*. "Take a quantity of insects of all kinds and throw them into a vessel; cover them up, and let a year pass away before you look at them again. The insects will have killed and eaten each other until there is only one survivor, and this one is *Ku*."

We have been induced to refer to this subject by observing in the *Peking Gazette* of the 18th February a report of an inquest held in accordance with these "Instructions to Coroners" by the Board of Pensions at Peking. The case was one in which a wife was alleged to have poisoned her husband at Hangchow. One inquest had already been held on the body by the District Magistrate, who had found, after examination, that deceased had died from poison—a decision which apparently settled the question of the guilt of the accused. An appeal was then made against this verdict to Peking, the result being that the body was ordered to be taken to the capital and examined by the experts there. In the presence of all the parties interested, the coffin was opened, and the body was deposited upon a clear level space of ground, where it was opened. On examination it was seen that the fleshy integument of the body had perished by decomposition, and orders were thereupon given to take out the bones and subject them to the tests prescribed by rule. The examiners in the end "shorted forth" a report to the effect that the jaws, breast-bone, hands and feet presented a yellowish white appearance, whereas had poison been present in the system, they would have been greenish black, and this, it was held, proved that the death was due to ordinary disease. We will not say much as to the extreme questionableness of the most skilled practitioner in the world being able to tell whether a man died of poison by a "short" examination of his dried bones; European experts would, we believe, even disagree with these Chinese "examiners" as to what are the signs in bones of poisoning by arsenic, if any; but it only remains to add that the result of this farce is that the District Magistrate is to be stripped of his rank and tried for returning a wrong verdict, while an investigation is to be made into the circumstances that induced the widow to confess to having poisoned her husband. The Chinese not only hold inquests on the bones of a man in this manner, but their coroners quite as often proceed gravely to examine the wounds of a corpse which has been reduced to ashes and fire and scattered to the four winds of heaven. These are the instructions for these singular proceedings, as translated literally by Mr. Giles from the book to which we have been referring:—

"There are some atrocious villains who, when they have murdered anyone, burn the body and throw the ashes away, so that there are no bones to examine. In such cases you must carefully find out at what time the murder was committed and where the body was burnt. Then, when you know the place, all witnesses agreeing on this point, you may proceed without further delay to examine the wound. The mode of procedure is this: Put up your shed near where the body was burnt, and make the accused and witnesses themselves point out the very spot. Then cut down the grass and weeds growing on this spot, and burn large quantities of fuel till the place is extremely hot, throwing on several pecks of hemp-seed. By and by brush the place clean, and then, if the body was actually burnt on this spot, the oil from the seed will be found to have sunk into the ground in the form of a human figure, and wherever there were wounds on the dead man, there on this figure the oil will be found to have collected together, large or small, square, round, long, short, oblique, or straight exactly as they were inflicted. The parts where there were no wounds will be free from any such appearances. But supposing you obtain the outline only without the necessary detail of the wounds, then scrape away the masses of oil, light a brick fire on the form of the body and throw on grain mixed with water. Make the fire burn as fiercely as possible, and sprinkle vinegar instantly covering it over with a new well-varnished table. Leave the table on a little while and then take it off for examination. The form of the body will be transferred to the table, and the wounds will be distinct and clear in every particular."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Shanghai Courier mentions a rumour that the steamer *Jahang* is to be taken up to Shanghai to help to compete with the China Merchants' Line.

In the Summary Court today, Mr. Wotton called attention to the stifling air in the room owing to its small size and bad ventilation. Mr. Justice Snowden quite concurred in the remark, and thought it was desirable that a better ventilated room should be obtained for the Court to be held there, and considering the number of Chinese who came before the Court and had to be accommodated every Tuesday, the room was entirely unfit for its purpose.

The Band of the 23rd Regiment will perform the following programme to-morrow evening:—

Overture.—The Siege of Rochelle. Minnie. Half.

Selection.—O'Connell. Minnie. Flute.

Valse.—Dear Lieder. Minnie. Gun.

Duet.—Brigand. Minnie. Merced.

Selection.—Ratelle. Minnie. Ballo.

Galop.—The Rink. Minnie. D'Albott.

From the programme of the Shanghai Spring Meeting, to be held on the 25th

April and 1st and 2nd of May, we observe that eight events are set down for the first and seven for each of the succeeding race days. Of course the races are exclusively for ponies, the Model Settlement not having yet added horse-flesh to their list of imports. In the first day's proceedings we note the Chu-ka-zu Cup (Tls. 100), half a mile; the Criterion Stakes (Tls. 15 each and 100 added), one mile; the Brokers' Cup, two miles and a half; the Taotai's Cup, one mile; and the Grand Annual Steeplechase, twice round. In addition to these races, however, there are the Griffins' Plate (Tls. 250, three quarters of a mile), for ponies that have never run at any meeting in China or Hongkong; the Jockey Cup (Tls. 100, once round), ponies that have never won a race, to be ridden by jockeys who have never had a winning mount; and the Roadster's Plate (Tls. 75, once round), for ponies not otherwise entered and that have never won a race. So that all those animals—we mean the ponies—that are untried, as well as those that have been tried and found wanting, will have ample opportunities for showing themselves to advantage.

The events for the 2nd day are briefly:—

Shanghai Cup (Tls. 100), half a mile, Hongkong or China winners since Oct. 1, 1876 carrying extra; Shanghai Derby (Tls. 15, with 100 added), for griffins, one mile and a half; Spring Cup (Tls. 100), three quarters of a mile, Hongkong and Shanghai winners since Oct. 1, 1876, a race extra; Concordia Cup, one mile and a half; Race Club Cup (Tls. 150), two miles; Teasles Cup, one mile, for ponies that have never won a race; and Hurdle Race (Tls. 100), about a mile and a quarter, and eight flights.

The 3rd day's programme includes the following:—Shanghai Club Cup, for griffins, one mile and a half; Great Northern Plate (Tls. 100), three quarters of a mile; Ladies' Purse, one mile and a quarter; Kiang-nu Plate (Tls. 150), one mile and three quarters; Chan-shang-kiuk Cup (Tls. 500, one mile), presented by employees of the C.

ant, who handed him \$3. This was on the 14th, and on the 15th he made a further payment of \$1.—Sheik Amer was recalled and stated he had no knowledge whatever of Jacobus, but he had given the 1st defendant \$3. He bought one bottle on the 15th and paid \$1 for it, and on the 18th he got two other bottles paying \$1 for them.—The 1st defendant was fined \$20, and the 2nd discharged.

OBSTRUCTION.
The proprietor of the Novelty Iron Works was summoned by Sergt. Perry for obstructing the public street by setting out and leaving iron tanks, boilers, &c., on the public thoroughfare, to the obstruction thereof. The case was adjourned till the 23rd instant, owing to the absence of Capt. Sands in Canton.

A TIGER SCARE.
Wong Anga and Young Ashun, Chin-chow coolies, were brought up for being suspicious characters. Inspector Osmerson stated that on the evening of the 10th inst. he left the Station, accompanied by Chinese Constable 153. They went along the road between Mong-hok and San-ay-po in Chinese territory. They watched by the way-side until 7.30 p.m., when they saw the defendants coming from the direction of the boundary line. The Inspector called out to them, whereupon the 1st defendant threw down something. They were seized hold of, and when search was made by the Chinese looking by means of a lantern, a fruit-knife was found about the place where the 1st defendant had thrown something.—The 1st defendant stated that he lived at Sam-soy-po and that he was on his way to Yow-mah-teo to get payment of some money from a lime burner. As there had been several persons robbed, he took the knife with him for protection. When the Inspector came suddenly from his place of concealment and made a spring at him, he thought he had fallen in with a tiger, and trembled so much that he dropped the knife. The 2nd defendant stated that he was a gardener near the Kowloon Dock, and that he was in no way in the 1st defendant's company. Remanded till the 22nd inst. for enquiries.

SUPREME COURT. IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before His Lordship Mr Justice SNOWDEN.) 20th March, 1877.

Lee Si Fan v. Lo Hing Chee, \$9.—This was a claim by a Chinese doctor for medical attendance on the defendant for the cure of certain diseases, and for medicine supplied. From the plaintiff's own version, it appeared that he had undertaken to cure the plaintiff of these diseases for \$12, of which \$3 were to be for medicine and the rest for medical services. The defendant had paid the \$3 in advance but would not pay the rest, the ground of objection being that he had not been cured, and that the plaintiff refused to attend on him any more, so that he had to engage another doctor, under whose treatment he was now recovering.

The plaintiff admitted that the defendant was not perfectly cured, but that he would have continued to receive attendance from him, if he had paid for his services in proportion to the progress of cure he had made, as stipulated in the original agreement. In answer to the Court, the plaintiff stated that he prescribed a powder to the defendant, the component parts of which were China-root, musk, bear's gall, gentian, pearls in powder, &c., &c.

The defendant stated that the agreement of \$12 was perfectly correct, and of this sum he had paid \$3 in advance. He would not pay the plaintiff because he had not cured him and refused to attend on him any more.

The month's time had elapsed, his outrageous disease was far from being cured, and in support of this assertion, he pulled up his sleeve, and showed his lower arm. He had therefore to resort to another Chinese doctor, under whose treatment he was now recovering.

His Lordship asked him why he did not go to a European doctor, who could cure him at once, but he replied that he did not know where to go.

His Lordship asked him why he did not go to the Hospital, and whether he would like to go there.

Defendant said he would prefer to remain in the hands of a Chinese doctor.

His Lordship then directed him to be taken to the Chinese Hospital for examination by a Chinese doctor, to see how far he was cured. Mr Chin Tai Kwong then escorted the whole party to the Tung Wah Hospital. On his return he brought with him a Chinese doctor from the Hospital, who reported that the defendant was only 8/10ths cured. He further stated that the remedies prescribed by the plaintiff were proper remedies—remedies usually employed in such cases, adding that it all depended on circumstances. The complaint could be cured in one month.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, holding that the plaintiff had not performed his contract, inasmuch as he had failed to cure the defendant within the stipulated month. He would advise the plaintiff in future not to make such foolish contracts; he must not limit himself to cure a man within a given time, but within a reasonable time only.

The pseudo-doctor left the Court quite discomfited, having had to pay the costs as well.

Wong Asan v. Schneider, \$8.—The plaintiff sued for wages for scraping the deck of the German barque *El Von Beau*, of which the defendant is the master. The defendant paid the \$8 into Court, but claimed a set-off of \$7.50, for the value of a woollen table-cloth, which he averred the plaintiff had spoiled by upsetting an inkstand on it. The table-cover was produced and exhibited numerous marks of ink-stains. The defendant stated that when the plaintiff came for his money, he counted out the dollars on a stable, but in the plaintiff's eagerness to reach them, he upset the ink-stand and damaged the cover. Thereupon the defendant took back the dollars, and informed the plaintiff that he must bring a new cover before he would be paid. The plaintiff, on the other hand, averred that it was the defendant himself who had spilled the ink on the table-cover. Neither party, however, produced any witnesses, and His Lordship said he could not decide the case without witnesses; but it was unfair that the plaintiff should be made to pay for new cover in place of one which had been in use for ten months and had old stains in it, even if he had upset the ink. However,

there was no evidence to shew who was the cause of this accident. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Chee Afat v. Lowe, \$8.75.—This was a claim for wages as a servant. The defendant was formerly employed, it appeared, on board the *Arcticon*, but was now an engineer on board the night steamer *Pouan*. As the steamer had gone up to Canton last evening, the defendant was not in attendance, but was represented by Mr J. R. White, the proprietor of the Stag Hotel. From what he knew of the case, the plaintiff had applied for permission to go on leave about Chinese New Year time, but as Mrs Lowe was sick at the time and the defendant was the only person who could be sent for the doctor, leave was refused him. Nevertheless he went away and did not return till five days afterwards, and was told to go away. The plaintiff, however, contended that he had asked leave for five days, and was told he could go only for three days. When he came back after three days, he was turned away, and without the payment of his wages.

His Lordship said he must have the defendant here to defend the case, and adjourned it till to-morrow at 11 a.m.

C. F. Grossmann v. Cassamuhoy, \$398.07.—This case was adjourned till next Tuesday. Mr Denys appeared for the plaintiff.

China. SHANGHAI. (Courier.)

We are informed on excellent authority that certain very great improvements are in contemplation at Woosung. It is said that arrangements are pending for a large pontoon to be run out into deep water, in order that the mail-steamer may come alongside to discharge passengers and mails, who will be then sent on by special mail-train from Woosung station to Shanghai. The cargo, of course, will be brought up river in the usual way. We hear that the average profits of the railway are now estimated at about a thousand taels a month.

If any of our friends are at all doubtful of the existence of infanticide in China—and some people really have their doubts upon the subject—we can only recommend them to read the long, tedious, dreary Code of Regulations for the government of a sort of Infant Protection Society, with which the *Sin-pao* has been filling its columns for the last week or so. These rules are of the most uninteresting nature, and it is surprising that the editor does not select some rather more entertaining article to be translated; still they have this value, that they prove that infanticide is a not uncommon crime in China, and that it is so far recognised by the authorities as to be made the subject of special preventive provisions. It is remarkable that these rules only apply to babies who are newly born. By the time children are a few months old, and are able to smile and say "wa-wa"—by which generic name, indeed, they are frequently referred to—it is supposed that they will have so far endeared themselves to their parents as to render any prohibitions unnecessary.

PEKING. March 5th, 1877.

The somewhat stagnant atmosphere of our winter existence, pending the arrival of the steamers which was announced yesterday, was relieved lately by an event which, though regarded by the wise among us with mingled feelings, is on the whole of an exceedingly ludicrous description. In order to give this event its proper historical bearings I must begin with the assertion of a principle well-known to the Chinese, viz, that there is a certain amount of fight in the air which, like the hidden fires of the earth, must be discharged at some point or other. Now the pacification of China was very naturally followed by the growth of distant thunder in foreign diplomatic air in Peking, and the postponement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey seems to have brought their tempest in a tempest to a head, and the result has been a discharge of electricity. On the morning of the 20th ult. the Spanish Minister and his Secretary stood in a courtyard 25 paces apart from each other and did then and there, under the august presidency of two pairs of seconds furnished by the French and German legations, fire six rounds of pistol shot at each other without any other effect than a considerable agitation of the nerves of the would-be homicides; whether this agitation was caused by the concussion following the reports or had some other origin is uncertain. Before the 7th and final round the combatants lessened the distance between them to 20 paces, and this time, probably through some tremor imparted to the hand by excessive rage or some other emotion, one of the shots took effect in the trousers of one of the gentlemen, causing a slight flesh wound underneath. Such a combat certainly deserves to be celebrated in verse, and after some trouble I have found a stanza which comes up to the occasion.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee.
Went out to fight a battle,
For Tweedledum said Tweedledee
Had spoiled his nice new rattle.

If you wish to know how the combatants felt during the preparation for the combat I must refer you to that delightful book "Alice behind the looking glass," where you will find an animated description of the feelings of the two renowned champions mentioned above while harnessing for the battle. The Chinese are naturally much exercised in mind at this extraordinary procedure on the part of so-called Christians. The only effect of which I can hear is, that the authorities think that if Spanish artillery is so important, they need not dread the arrival of the fleet said to be under way for these shores.—*Shanghai Courier.*

YOKOHAMA. March 6th, 1877.

Navigation was tried open on the night of the 1st-2nd of March by the *Pung-shan*, which was speedily followed by the *Haining* and many others, until the bund was covered with goods from end to end, and above no sort of symptoms that the trade of this port is at a stand.

The recent meeting among the soldiers appears to be one of those characteristic Chinese incidents which one understands less as he investigates it longer. The Chinese on his tour of inquiry is reported to have interviewed General Chou, absolutely without auditors, so that no one even guesses to know what was said. It is also reported that the General had seriously went through all the camps entirely alone, to investigate for himself, and as he has not confirmed his conclusions to any one, no one knows what they are. Two quite opposite theories of the case are now held. Of these

Japan. NAGASAKI.

(Cosmopolitan Press, March 7th.)

We continue to have numerous enquiries about the Balloon recently mentioned in these columns as having been seen to cross the harbor but really beyond giving insertion to the paragraph as received from a contributor, whom we have invariably in the past found reliable, we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the incident, though it is said to have been confirmed by statements of those residing on Sagarama Hill, whose avocations lead them to take an interest in the arrivals and departures of shipping, and to cast their eyes seaward in the morning. Shanghai savans, we learn from the medical attendant of one of the Mail Steamers, seemed to entertain no doubts on the subject, and theories that it may have been the balloon mentioned in the Home papers as about to start on a voyage round the world, which from meeting with adverse winds, or for other reasons may have shaped its course across the Russian instead of the American continent.

RAID ON GAMBLERS AT SHANGHAI.

The Mixed Court and its immediate neighbourhood presented an unusual spectacle yesterday forenoon (March 14). The sixty-four gamblers captured by the Police in a raid made on Monday night, upon a house, or rather series of houses, in the Woo-hoo Road, were taken before the Chinese Magistrate Chen and W. D. Spence, Esq., the British Assessor, to answer the charge; and the Court and its precincts were speedily crowded by many hundreds of spectators, the majority of whom evidently belonged to the native city. Most of the prisoners were also from the city, and included the Chehien's head-runner and one of his clerks, a military mandarin of some rank, a banker, several bank clerks, a tea-pau, a teacher from a Peking college, four wealthy pawnbrokers, several actors, and numerous tradesmen, boys, and coolies. The premises in which the prisoners were captured were described as being the most extensive ever used for gambling purposes in the Settlements. They consisted of several native houses, between which communication had been made by removing portions of the wooden partitions. It is reported that there were literally hundreds of gamblers engaged in play when the Police effected their surprise, and the stampede that ensued was extraordinary. The gamblers flew in all directions, breaking windows, doors and furniture, and tumbling over each other, in their desperate efforts to escape. Some of them got into bed and pretended to be asleep. Their number of course impeded the speedy exit of many, and the work of tying queues together went merrily on until sixty-four were in captivity. The seizure soon became known in the surrounding labyrinth of streets and alleys, and the denizens thereof rushed forth in thousands, flocking to the scene with yells and shouts that for some time made it anything but pleasant for Messrs. Penfold and Stripling, and their small force of seven foreign and about the same number of native constables. Much difficulty was experienced in forcing a way through the prisoners through the crowd, which closed around so persistently and yelled so threateningly, that it looked as if an attempt at rescue was imminent. At an expenditure of much muscle, however, the Central Station was at length reached, and the prisoners quickly looked in the cells. It having been represented to Chen that if the prisoners were fined, the money could be devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken population of Shantung, he inflicted fines amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,300. To this sum must be added \$150.95 Mexican, 12,000 cash, some bank orders, the value of two watches, four gold rings, and other property found on the prisoners or in the houses, and all of which were ordered to be confiscated, making in the whole, probably, nearly \$1,600. The crush in Court was intense and the interest in the case very great, when the reporter of the *Sin-pao* got on the bench in his excitement, where he had quite a nice view of everything till he caught the eagle eye of Chen. "Who are you?" roared the magistrate. "Please, Sir, I'm a reporter to the *Sin-pao*." "Sin-pao be—," was the retort, "get down out of there! You newspaper fellows are too impudent; even the *Sin-pao* staff ought not to be so forward." This order was received with much satisfaction by the audience, and the case proceeded. After a long conversation between the magistrate and Mr Spence it was determined that the punishment should be by fine, the proceeds to go to the relief of the Shantung sufferers. Fourteen of the most respectable of the sixty-four were first dealt with. Yuan Chih-yun, the Che-hien's runner, was offered the alternative of a fine or deportation with the loss of his lucrative position. He at once offered \$100, which was counted by the bench; the Assessor holding out for \$500. After much haggling he was knocked off at \$300. The four pawnbrokers offered \$60, were condemned in \$200 each, but eventually knocked down at \$100 each. The Tiao of district No. 12 knocked under at \$100. The proprietor of the gambling house could not be got, but Li A-tai, proprietor of the neighbouring house, was fairly game, and the Assessor let him off at \$100; a very good bargain. Two bankers' clerks held out for forty dollars, but they eventually had to pay fifty. The foreign store-keeper unthinkingly had on his person a native bank order for \$15, \$7.50 which he had to forfeit for his freedom; he parted with it with great regret. Three more unfortunate were knocked down for twenty dollars each. There now remained fifty to

be dealt with, and these were all huddled into Court together. The joint property amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars, four copper ones, two watches, four gold rings, and one ear-ring, it was confiscated for the good of their afflicted countrymen. They volunteered one dollar each; the magistrate suggested three and Mr Spence wanted ten. After a spirited auction they came slowly up and were eventually released at \$5 per head—their sentence being unfortunately pronounced when some were offering eight and nine. Substantial justice on the whole was meted out, and a welcome addition to the Shantung relief fund received. The case occupied four hours on the bench, and both Chinese and English seemed much exhausted.—*Abridged from the "News" and "Courier."*

ON BOARD A P. AND O.

As we float down the Solent on a calm sea, a lovely view of the Isle of Wight in front, the sun setting behind the trees of the New Forest, and nothing to disturb the peaceful beauty of the scene but the long and hideous redness of Netley Hospital and the sound of the dinner-bell, we are likely to anticipate more enjoyment than will really fall to our share. The first interruption to our dream of happiness is probably caused by seeing the visitors leave by the little Southampton steamer. Hundreds parting from wives, parents from children, lovers from lovers, are an interesting sight, but one which we do not care to see again. The comic aspects are so mixed up with the tragic, the kisses with the tears, that the indifferent looker-on is doubtful whether to laugh or cry. Here is a man coming on board in a state of semi-intoxication, not drunk enough to be happy, and evidently struggling with the imperfect recollection of some secret which he wishes to impart before he and his friend are finally separated. A father and mother bid their son farewell with a look of being heartily glad to get rid of a prodigal; and the young man weeps, while even the mother's eyes are dry. There may be a trace of repentance in his face, and he has probably found life at home too pleasant to be willingly given up. A bride with floods of tears, a red nose, and redder eyes, parts from her sisters with frantic embraces, her husband looking on helplessly and but half pleased. But a great rush of steam, a groan and a fizzle combined, and we are off; the little steamer disappears in a cloud of waving handkerchiefs, and those of us who have suffered no bereavement are at leisure to observe with disappointment that the prettiest face has departed, and that the ladies who remain have almost all the appearance of suffering from colds in the head. Presently we begin to take stock of our surroundings. The sleeping-cabin is very small for four. The large portmanteau can only be crushed under the sofa, and a surgical operation may be needful for its extraction. The washing appliances seem very deficient. The bed is very hard. It suddenly dawns on the memory that a favourite cigar-case is at the bottom of the box under the bed, and the mind is disturbed by the thought that the companions of the cabin, one is sure to be sick, and at least one to snore. Before rough water is reached the dinner-bell rings, and there is a contest, always very good-tempered, as to a seat near the captain. By degrees, however, settlements take place; those who cannot get near the captain endeavor to sit opposite a pretty face, or near the door, or where there is a chair, and so on, until everybody is satisfied or at least seated. A paler attacks your next neighbour's countenance. In the middle of your best anecdote he smiles at you vacantly for a moment, then hardly pausing to matter an excuse, he rises and disappears to return no more. One by one about half the guests at table leave it before the conclusion of the banquet, and you feel a sense of personal injury when ominous sounds, as of a human being in distress, reach you from the neighbouring cabin. Perhaps your turn follows, perhaps you escape; but, next to being ill yourself, it is worst to witness the sufferings of others, even if sympathy has no place among your moral qualities, and your first evening at sea dawns in gloom. Your own sufferings may be slight, but the motion of the ship causes qualms. You have a feeling of being subjected to indignity as the rolling rudely shakes you from your seat, or takes your feet from under you. There is something humiliating in running down the deck and staggering up again as if you were very drunk indeed, and when bed-time comes, you go to your berth considerably addled, and your mind clouded with a doubt that it might have been better after all to have taken your wife and children to the seaside.

As the days pass, and calmer latitudes are reached, the whole company of passengers meet again, and various phases of seagull character present themselves. Some pace the deck in solitary meditation. Some seat themselves in a shady corner and observe what goes on around them with sleepy eyes. The ladies lie back on the chairs with which the quarter-deck is crowded, and make oft-repeated remarks on the sea and sky. A smoking tent has been rigged up, and there the men assemble to talk as they take tobacco, and give their opinions to the little world on things in general. It is there that the universal traveller holds forth, he who has surveyed the world from China to Peru, and who has apparently brought back only a knowledge of the iniquity of the British Government, the discomfort of foreign hotels, the loss of money by exchange, and the comparative venom of different breeds of mosquitoes.

To him travelling in itself is an end. He does not boast of the lands and cities he has "done," but talks as if doing them were an unmitigated annoyance to him. He complains of the world because it is too easily exhausted, and laments that there are so few regions left to be traversed. He can tell you nothing about any place he has visited, except how to get there and how to get away again, and if you devote an evening to cross-examining him in the hope of obtaining some information, you are continually disappointed, and find in the end that you have lost the time you might have much more profitably devoted to reading a geography book. He is a gentleman whose brogue, coupled with his irregular use of will and shall, betrays his origin, who informs you in five minutes of all the particulars you care to hear of his birth, parentage, and education, of his relationship to Lord So-and-so, and the name of his wife's first husband. He confesses to having been born in Dublin, but vows he never set foot in it since. He starts up by confessing that he was convicted of Fenianism, and confesses you again by an interminable anecdote, told to show you that he was or is a man of property, and

that in a hand-to-hand fight he can look all before him. He knows every celebrated author in the three kingdoms, despises most of them, and wonders how any one can read their works for he cannot. It is indeed soon evident that in the last particular he tells the truth. How far his other stories are to be believed you cannot easily decide. On the whole, however, he is a more agreeable companion than the ardent amateur voyager, a man who always takes the other side, whatever may be your view, who invariably breaks down in the main point of his argument, and seldom fails to forget before he has done which was the side he originally undertook to support. Then there is the serious traveller, who makes it a business to go abroad, who would not visit any country without an object, who sighs deeply as he tells you he has to get to Japan before the middle of January, as it is his duty, evidently a painful one, to investigate the history and politics of Go-jang in its native country. You cannot play chess with him because he knows every gambit and opening, and tells you, when you make your third move, that he will checkmate you in twenty-one or twenty-two moves, as the case may be. He has made what a special study, and informs you that when he lived in India he hired a native at so much a month to play double dummy with him. He contrasts well with the young lady who travels for no earthly reason, who does not know exactly where she is going, or whence she is coming, who begins the *Last Days of Pompeii* on the first afternoon of the voyage and gets well into the second chapter by the time she lands, under the impression that she will be able to make up a knowledge of the Bay of Naples from its pages. She admires the coast of Portugal, thanks Olinda very romantically, but has never heard of the Convention, and forgets whether it is Madrid or Lisbon which lies at the mouth of the Tagus. On the whole, she affords you the most entertaining company if you are in quest of rest, and wish to give your mind as little trouble in directing your tongue as you can. The children on board are also a great resource; and perhaps the young soldiers going to fight the battles of their country in India come next. The children are perhaps scarcely so simple as the officers. They lay little plots for your capture, lie in ambush for you in the companion, ruin your repeater with constant striking, and break your back by making you carry them about from morning to night. The young heroes are less pleasing and also less troublesome. They smoke incessantly, perhaps in the vain hope of colouring their scanty moustaches. They talk of their regiment, though they have never seen it, and are curious in bootjacks and cigars. They go to their destination with a feeling that they may have to bleed in their country's cause, which helps to ennoble them, and on the whole they afford an interesting and even touching spectacle to the true philosopher. If he watches them when they imagine themselves in comparative seclusion—there is no real seclusion on board—he sees a photograph book brought out from the secret recess of a portmanteau, and when the boy's eyes are raised from the mother's or the sister's likeness, they are full of tears. He need not be ashamed of them, though he wishes them away no faster as he catches your gaze; it is to such young Englishmen England may have to look in an hour of trial.

The minor accessories of life on board vary in every voyage. It is sometimes interesting to look at the turbaned Indians who have been to visit the realm of their Empress, have been fêted and petted, and are returning with ideas strangely compounded of England as a great and beneficent mother and as a place full of loot. They sit during the day with a "Complete Letter-writer" in their hands, reading from it half-aloud, and brighten up if you address them in Hindustani. You may also study the ship's stokers as they lie on the engine gratings and twang the light banjo or sew long seams in grey shirtings. There are many blacks of various degrees of obscurity on board, and one of them startsles you in the grey dawn as he brandishes a razor above your lowly pillow and asks you to rise and be shaved. The noise is incessant, but you soon cease to mind it, though the cruelty and irony of fate are exemplified in the presence of a barrel-organ, which grinning Italian from S. from Hill grinds all evening. Even this one can bear with unusual equanimity; your nerves have not been shaken for days by a postman's knock or a railway whistle. As you near the end of your voyage a kind of regret comes over you that in all probability you will never see any of your companions again, and that, though you might have fought or fallen in love if you had gone much further together, there is a pair of grey eyes, fringed with black eyelashes, which will live long in your memory, and perhaps help to occupy that crowded organ which you designate your heart.—*Saturday Review.*

LONESUM.
Mi dear boy, did you ever go out at night and lean on the fence for hours in the spring time, when the frogs were singing in the marshy ground, and the spotted night-hawks were glancing in the air and the bats were playing tag, and gaze up into heaven at the great round moon and the twinkling stars, and sigh and want something, and have your eye filled up with the juice of your heart, and not think of anything at that time and couldn't tell what ailed you? Did you ever steal slyly out in a big wood just as the sun fell behind a big hill, and set down again a tree and dream of nothing till the twilight ghosts began to hurry by you, and the warm air begin to thicken with the rust dark of the night, and the owl away oph in the distance begin to call out the toads and the slippy snakes, and still set there till fear set you thinking? Did you ever draw your cheer up before the old hearth stone as the brands began to grow white ashes, and the krikets had grown tired of their songs and gone into their holes, and look siddy at the dying fire, waiting for your toes to cum back from the weary distance and put you to bed? How you did all this and didn't know what ailed you; it was Lonesum! 'Twas your heart that was thinking.—*Jack Billings.*

Strait's everyone will be glad to know how to avoid pitting from small-pox. Mr. Isaac Gregory, of Merchant's College, Black-Pool, supplies us with a theory both of the cause of pitting and its cure. He says the light the more the pitting, of his theory. Under their dress people are not pitted. It is the active influence of the blue rays of light which, in Mr. Gregory's opinion, injures the tender flesh, and causes pitting. He suggests the following—
1. With no blunders slight, white, or blue

blinds, every poor mortal will be "pitted" inevitably, as if worse than tattooed by the hands of a savage.
2. With red blinds patients will be more slightly and sparsely "pitted."
3. With yellow blinds a "pit" mark will not, ought never to be seen after convalescence. Gentle washing twice a day and a little glycerine, with a very small allowance of some stimulant, *pro re nata*, need be the only ordinary remedies.
—A proposed hospital experiment in rooms of different coloured blinds will not be objected to, as the subjects for the blue and red blind influence are to be professional garotters, burglars, and incurable kickers and wife-beaters.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 20, 1877.
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... \$655
" New Benares, cash... 547
" New Malwa, cash... 555
" Allowance Tael, 16 a 40
" Old Malwa, cash... 580
" Allowance Tael, 16 a 32
CAMPBELL, ... 16.50
QUICKSILVER, ... 62
SALTPETRE, ... 6 a 6.25

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 8/9
" 30 days sight, ... 8/10
" 6 months sight, ... 8/10
Credits, ... 8/10
Documentary, 6 months sight, ... 8/10
Bombay, ... 23 1/2
Calcutta, ... 23 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 7 1/2
" 30 days, ... 7 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ... 9 1/2 prem.
Mexican, ... 2 1/2 nom.
Gold Leaf, ... 26.80
English Sovereigns, ... 5.02
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.02
Discount, ... 7 a 9%

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 30
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540
China Fire Ins. Co., \$150
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,000
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620
Chinese Insurance Co., \$208
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 810
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 610
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 40
H.K. & S. S. Boat Co., 38
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 45
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62 1/2
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falsoner & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, March 20, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.704
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.064
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.010
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 68 1/2
Do. 1 P.M. ... 73 1/2
Do. 4 P.M. ... 72
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 68
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 71 1/2
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 70 1/2
Do. Maximum ... 74
Do. Minimum over night ... 65

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Cheloa.
Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Bendultha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Carrioks, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Ohannel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 28, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 28, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 28, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, (at Singapore, repairing).
Dec. 29, Cassan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, O. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 16, Gryte, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 25, Viking (str.), from London to China and Japan (left Singapore Feb. 18).
Jan. 31, Radnorshire (str.), from London to China and Japan (left Singapore on 16th March).
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers of the *Suez Canal*.
Argentina, London Castle (left Singapore March 12).
Glenarney, Singapore March 12.
Fleur de Cade, 12.

Sailing Period.

Sir Lancelot, Belled Will.
City of Aberdeen, Penrith.
Antwerp, Enid.
Daphne, Osaka.
Commissary, Albert Victor.

At Liverpool.

Antwerp (str.), Glancu (str.)
C. W. Cochran, A. S. Davis.
Callier St., Robert Henderson.
Frederick P. Litchfield.

At Glasgow.

Glasgow (str.)

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
 AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
 NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
 If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
 For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
 Agents Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
 POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYMPIC & Co.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
 ESTABLISHED 1809.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000.
 THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.
 Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
 Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.
 A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, January 8, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
 THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, October 14, 1865.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
 STEAM FOR
 SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
 Also,
 BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **ANADYR**, Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
 Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
 Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st March, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
 Contents and value of Packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUY,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc22



STEAM FOR
 Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;
 Also,
 Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **KASHGAR**, Captain BAKER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon.
 For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, March 18, 1877. mc29

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
 AND
 ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "**BELGIO**" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
 Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
 Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
 Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
 For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
 Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ap3

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
 37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
 ESTABLISHED 1853.
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.
 Hongkong, April 23, 1876. ap28

THE CHINESE MAIL.
 TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.
 Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

SHUN AYIN,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.
 THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the Consulate all Information and Particulars they may require.
 For the Consul,
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.
 Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.
 Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
 At the "China Mail" Office.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
 by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
 GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
 and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
 Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.
 HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and interiors at the shortest distance.
 Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Sueatou—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.
Foochow—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.
Shanghai—Mr Ng Ching Shan, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Saigon—Wohang Hong.
Singapore—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
Penang—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.
 Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.
 IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.
 Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.
PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
 Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
 Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *Chinese Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN,
 China Mail Office,
 17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
 No. 57, Praya West.
 SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.
 Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
 Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOW READY.

FRING-SHUI or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
 Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
 Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan.
 A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
 by
WM. F. MATHEWS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.
 LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.
 Price, \$6; leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important STRAITS AND MOUNTAINS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRATES, ROBBERS, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

To Let.
 TO LET.
 With Occupation on 23rd April.
 THE House No. 9, Albany Road, at present occupied by ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., Consul for France.
 Apply to
R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor,
 No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, March 17, 1877. mc24

TO LET.
 THE House No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Gas and Water laid on.
 Apply to
T. G. LINSTED.
 Hongkong, February 23, 1877.

TO LET.
 NO. 3, PRIMA TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.
 Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
 Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.
 HOUSE No. 7, Calne Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER.
 House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIRK.
 Binnies Villa, Pok-fook-lum, Furnished.
DAVID BASSOON, SONS & Co.
 Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

TO LET.
 THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road.
 Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.
 Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

TO BE LET.
 THE PREMISES No. 33, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the Borsco Company.
TURNER & Co.
 Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.
 Corrected to Saturday, March 17, 1877.
 At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	300	250
" Foochow, . . .	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . . .	160	150
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140
" Roast, . . .	150	140
" Soup, . . .	90	80
" Steak, . . .	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, . . .	320	300
" Head, . . .	900	500
" Heart, . . .	150	140
" Feet, . . .	50	40
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50
" Tail, . . .	100	90
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	280
" Chinese, . . .	180	170
" English, . . .	360	340
Matton Chop, . . .	180	170
" Leg, . . .	180	170
" Shoulder, . . .	130	120
" Liver, . . .	130	120
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	60	50
" Feet, . . .	100	90
" Fry, . . .	110	100
" Head, . . .	80	80
" Heart, . . . each	60	50
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	140
" Corned, . . .	180	120
" Leg, . . .	150	140
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	340	320
" Heart, . . . each	50	40
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70
Sucking Pig, . . .	1750	1000
Veal, . . . catty	140	120

Poultry.

Capon, . . . catty	200	180
Deer, . . . each	\$2.00	\$1.50
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	—
" Duck, . . .	100	—
" Salt, . . .	120	—
Fowls, . . . catty	180	160
Geese, . . .	120	110
Partridges, . . . each	350	300
Phoebants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00	—
" Shanghai, dead, . . .	800	750
Pigeons, . . . each	150	120
Quail, . . .	100	90
Rabbits, . . .	800	500
Snipe, . . . each	120	110
Teal, . . .	220	180
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	600	—
" Hen, . . .	400	—
Wild Duck, . . . each	400	350

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350	300
Bream, . . . catty	100	90
Carp, . . .	80	70
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	150	—
Crabs, . . . catty	200	120
Cuttle Fish, . . .	80	70
Dace, . . .	100	90
Eels, Congor, . . .	60	50
File Fish, . . .	70	60
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	130	120
" Small, . . .	90	80
Frogs, . . .	222	160
Garoupa, . . .	250	140
Herrings, . . .	70	60
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00	—
Live Fish, . . . catty	140	120
Lobsters, . . .	80	70
Mackerel, . . .	60	50
Mango Fish, . . .	160	—
Mullet, . . .	70	60
Oysters, . . .	140	130
Parrot Fish, . . .	130	120
Perch, . . .	80	70
Pomfret, . . .	110	100
Prawns, . . .	120	110
Ray, . . .	100	80
Roach, . . .	160	—
Rock Fish, . . .	130	120
Salmon, Canton, . . .	100	70
Salt Fish, . . .	120	100
Shark, young, . . .	70	60
Shrimps, . . .	70	60
Skate, . . .	80	50
Snapper, . . .	120	110
Snipe Fish, . . .	90	—
Soloe, Fresh, . . .	130	100
Tench, . . .	80	70
Turtles, Small, . . .	380	320

Miscellaneous.

Allspice, Chinese, . . . bottle	200	—
" English, . . .	750	500
Barley, . . . poul	1600	1500
Bran, . . . poul	1500	1400
Butter, . . . lb.	600	500
Candied Orange Peel, . . . bottle	750	700
" Lemon, . . .	750	700
Capers, . . .	250	220
Charcoal, . . . poul	1080	1000
Cheese, American, . . . lb.	400	350
Cinnamon, . . . catty	300	250
Citron, . . .	160	150
Cloves, . . .	700	500
Cocoanut Oil, . . . bottle	180	150
Coffee, . . . lb.	250	200
Curry Powder, . . . bottle	500	250
Firewood, . . . poul	400	350
Flour, . . . catty	40	30
Gram, . . . poul	8000	2750
Isinglass, . . . pkg.	750	—
Lamp Oil, . . . catty	90	80
Macaroni, . . . box	1000	750
Mace, . . . catty	750	—
Mango, Chutney, . . . bottle	500	300
Mustard, . . .	180	160
Nutmeg, . . . each	10	—
Olive, . . . bottle	250	200
Paddy, . . . poul	1600	1500
Peas, Barley, . . . bottle	220	180
Pepper (whole), . . . catty	270	220
" (ground), . . . bottle	250	200
Pickles, . . .	200	180
Rice, . . . catty	40	35
Sago, . . .	100	80
Saled Oil, . . .	250	180
Salt,		